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A/45/1023
14 June 1991

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 8

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK:
REPORTS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

Letter dated 13 June 1991 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The United States of America, and on behalf of Australia, Canada, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, requests that agenda items 127, United Nations common system, and 128, United Nations pension system, be reopened as soon as possible during the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in order to consider the impact on the United Nations common system and pension system of the decision of the International Telecommunication Union Administrative Council to unilaterally implement a pension purchasing protection insurance plan as well as the decision of the Secretary-General of the Union to grant a special post allowance to the professional staff.

Regarding the pension system, we recall related General Assembly resolutions which sought to maintain the unity and integrity of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, and to avoid any action which would have an adverse effect on the common system under which all staff members should receive equal treatment, irrespective of their employing organization. We also recall General Assembly resolution 44/199 which requested the Union not to proceed with the implementation of its proposed pension purchasing power protection plan.

Regarding the common system, we recall related General Assembly resolutions which affirmed the importance of respect by all organizations members of the United Nations common system of common standards and arrangements.

I request that this letter be circulated to the membership of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Alexander F. WATSON

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 23
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 18 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter from Mr. Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 23, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation addressed to the Secretary-General

While United States President Bush announces his initiative to halt the arms race in the Middle East region and his request to those who export arms to the region to meet to reach agreement on bases for a balance in the export of conventional weapons that threaten stability in the Middle East, including a freeze on possession and production and the destruction of missiles capable of carrying deadly weapons, at the same time, the United States Minister of Defense announces that there is a new programme for military cooperation between his country and the Zionist entity and that the United States will stockpile weapons in occupied Palestine. This demonstrates the policy of "double standards" followed by the United States in its policy towards the region, whether in the application of international legality or in its dealings with the parties to the conflict. It confirms its total partiality towards the Zionist entity.

This is at a time when the United States is calling for peaceful efforts to arrive at a comprehensive solution of Middle East issues.

In the letter from its Permanent Representative to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and issued as an official document of the Council under the symbol S/16201 dated 6 December 1983, the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya warned of the gravity of the strategic cooperation agreement signed between the United States and the Zionist entity on 3 November 1981, which forms the context of the statements by the United States Minister of Defense, which serve to implement it. This agreement and this policy represent not only a threat to the peace and security of the Arab nation but a threat to international peace and security.

The great Jamahiriya, in directing once more the attention of the international community to the extent of the dangers of those statements, calls upon the United Nations to assume the duties and responsibilities conferred on it under the Charter with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 23, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ibrahim Muhammad AL-BISHARI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau for Foreign
Liaison and International Cooperation

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Forty-fifth session
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QUESTION OF PALESTINE
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 19 June 1991 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the power and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine, we wish to draw your immediate attention to the following:

Palestinians residing in Kuwait, who number approximately 200,000, are living in extremely difficult conditions, as we have informed you in previous correspondence and communications.

Recently, there have been additional reports of the continuation of certain Kuwaiti measures that are contrary to law and custom and which violate Palestinian human rights in all areas of life. The most recent are those sham tribunals, illegal in form and substance. All these measures have elicited deep concern and broad condemnation in international circles; in some, it has been pointed out that what is happening constitutes a violation of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

We condemn these Kuwaiti measures and actions against our people residing in Kuwait and against other Arabs, and we draw attention to the responsibility of the Kuwaiti Government and Arab and foreign forces in Kuwait for safeguarding peace and security and the rights of Palestinian civilians there. We draw attention to the responsibility of the international community, and of the United Nations especially, in the same area. We appeal

to you to intervene promptly with the official Kuwaiti authorities to put an end to this tragic situation and to stop the execution of the illegitimate death sentences passed recently on a number of Palestinian civilians and other Arabs.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations, New York

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 158

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Shamel NASSER (Egypt)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 77th plenary meeting, on 10 June 1991, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. At its 61st and 62nd meetings, on 17 and 19 June 1991, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (A/45/242/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/45/1021).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (see A/C.5/45/SR.61 and 62).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/45/L.32

4. At its 62nd meeting, on 19 June 1991, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/45/L.32).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/45/L.32 without a vote (see para. 7).

6. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Japan made a statement in explanation of position.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, by which the Council established, under its authority, a United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to monitor all agreements concluded between the two parties, whose initial mandate in its first phase as an integrated peace-keeping operation, will be to verify the compliance by the parties with the San José Agreement, 1/

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador 2/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 3/

Noting that the budgetary estimates of the Mission as contained in the report of the Secretary-General amount to 31,177,700 United States dollars gross (28,782,800 dollars net) for the twelve-month period of its authorized mandate,

Recognizing that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payments of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full and on time, particularly in view of the urgent need for start-up cost of the operation,

Recognizing that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

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1/ A/44/971-S/21541, annex.

2/ A/45/242/Add.1.

3/ A/45/1021.

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States that are permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the Mission,

1. Decides to appropriate an amount of 13,800,000 dollars gross (13,000,000 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 611,300 dollars authorized by the Secretary-General for pre-implementation costs under the terms of General Assembly resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989, for the operation of the Mission for the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 1991, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account in accordance with paragraph 15 of his report; 2/

2. Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 13,800,000 dollars gross (13,000,000 dollars net) among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991; 4/

3. Decides also that Liechtenstein shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

4. Decides further that Namibia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (d) of General Assembly resolution 43/232;

5. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 of the present resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 800,000 dollars;

6. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador in an amount not to exceed 9,200,000 dollars gross (8,800,000 dollars net), with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1992, inclusive, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

4/ See resolutions 43/223 A and 45/256 B.

7. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador".

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IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 24 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and in response to the note from the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (A/45/1025) of 19 June 1991, which contains allegations about the situation of Palestinians in Kuwait, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

Firstly: Throughout its history, Kuwait has been known for its respect for all those working there, citizens and residents, which makes it one of the most hospitable Arab countries. The iniquitous and questionable propaganda campaign mounted against Kuwait by those who allied themselves with the Iraqi regime and supported the aggression against Kuwait is hardly credible, as is demonstrated by the fact that, so far, none of those whose fate the Palestine Liberation Organization laments has asked to leave Kuwait. Quite the opposite, those who left Kuwait during the Iraqi occupation have asked to return.

Second: Certain foreign residents who collaborated with the Iraqi occupation authorities, including several dozen of the 160,000 Jordanians living in Kuwait, are being tried in accordance with Kuwaiti law and international instruments and rules, in the presence of the local and foreign media and of representatives of international organizations and foreign embassies.

Third: The sentences handed down against these collaborators are appropriate for acts of collaboration with the Iraqi occupation authorities, which involved the arrest of hundreds of Kuwaitis and the killing of several of them in an attempt to undermine the morale of the Kuwaiti people and prompt them to collaborate with the occupier.

Fourth: Despite the seriousness of the crimes committed and the impartiality of the verdict handed down in accordance with the martial laws currently in force in Kuwait, the latter, in its concern for justice, has set up a commission to review the sentences to make sure that they fit the charges before referring them to the court martial for approval.

Fifth: In the above-mentioned note, the Palestine Liberation Organization seeks to gloss over the fact that it supported the Iraqi occupation, notably by introducing into occupied Kuwait some 2,500 members of the so-called Arab Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who were deployed, in broad daylight, at intersections and checkpoints and helped the Iraqi forces torture, massacre and terrorize the Kuwaiti people, that same people that had had the honour of welcoming and helping the Palestinian people.

Sixth: While it is true that some of the Jordanians residing in Kuwait are of Palestinian origin, the overwhelming majority hold Jordanian passports. The Palestine Liberation Organization is not entitled, therefore, to speak on their behalf.

Seventh: Only the Jordanian and Palestinian nationals residing in Kuwait can judge the situation. Yet although they have direct access to the representatives of all the foreign media and all the humanitarian organizations present in Kuwait, they have never reported such violations. On the contrary, they have contacted senior officials to condemn this iniquitous campaign.

The propaganda campaign mounted by the offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization abroad is designed to make people forget that the PLO, far from defending the interests of the Palestinian people, has drawn it into a confrontation with the Kuwaiti people, just as it drew it into a confrontation with the Jordanian and Lebanese peoples.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

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A/45/1028
1 July 1991

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 131

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989. Subsequently, the General Assembly, by its resolutions 43/231 of 16 February 1989, 44/190 of 21 December 1989, and 45/246 of 21 December 1990, appropriated a total amount of $19,401,300 gross ($18,802,300 net) for the operation of UNAVEM.

2. The mandate of UNAVEM was to verify the redeployment to the north of, and the staged and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from, the territory of Angola in accordance with the timetable agreed by Angola and Cuba. That mandate has now been completed and in his report to the Security Council (document S/22678 of 6 June 1991), the Secretary-General presented the developments related to the last phase of the UNAVEM operation, which was concluded on 31 May 1991. In that report, it was indicated that UNAVEM had carried out fully and effectively the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council.

3. On 8 May 1991, the Secretary-General was informed that the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) had signed a set of documents on 1 May 1991 establishing the principles for the implementation of peace in Angola (document S/22609). He was requested to take action in order to ensure the participation of the United Nations in verifying the implementation of the Peace Accords to which both sides had agreed. The Secretary-General was further requested to inform the Security Council of the necessity to prolong the presence of UNAVEM in Angola until general elections had been held during the period between September and November 1992.

4. The Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council (document S/22627), in which he recommended to the Council that the mandate of UNAVEM be enlarged to include the following elements:

(a) Verification of the arrangements agreed by the Angolan parties for the monitoring of the cease-fire, as set out in the Cease-fire Agreement, which forms part of the Peace Accords for Angola;

(b) Verification of the arrangements agreed by the Angolan parties for the monitoring of the Angolan police during the cease-fire period, as set out in section III of the Estoril Protocol, which forms part of the Peace Accords for Angola.

5. The Security Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General and its addendum of 29 May 1991, decided by its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 to entrust a new mandate to UNAVEM (henceforth UNAVEM II) as proposed by the Secretary-General, in line with the Peace Accords for Angola. The Council further decided to establish UNAVEM II for a period of 17 months.

6. With respect to the method of financing, the Secretary-General had indicated in the addendum to his report that he would recommend to the General Assembly that, should the Council decide to enlarge and prolong the mandate of UNAVEM, its costs should continue to be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. He also stated his intention to recommend to the Assembly that the assessments to be levied on Member States be credited to the existing UNAVEM special account.

II. INITIAL MEASURES AUTHORIZING COMMITMENTS FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

7. In order to act immediately on the Security Council's decision on the enlarged mandate of UNAVEM II, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concurred with a request from the Secretary-General for the entering into commitments of up to $4.7 million, in order to emplace some 120 military observers and police monitors and 19 additional international staff in the mission area and to provide the Mission with the most urgently required logistical support during the interim period until an appropriation for UNAVEM II is made available by the General Assembly.

III. COST ESTIMATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 1991 TO 31 OCTOBER 1992

8. The total cost of UNAVEM II for the 17-month mandate period from 1 June 1991 to 31 October 1992 has been estimated at $122,621,900 gross ($121,416,000 net). This amount includes the commitment authority of $4.7 million referred to in paragraph 7 above. Of the total cost, the amount of $59,171,400 gross ($58,689,500 net) refers to the seven-month period from 1 June to 31 December 1991, and $63,450,500 gross ($62,726,500 net) is in respect of the 10-month period thereafter.

9. For the purpose of lessening the immediate financial burden on Member States that an assessment for the entire 17-month period would present, an appropriation for the initial seven-month period only is being sought at the resumed forty-fifth session of the General Assembly. A subsequent request for an appropriation for the 10-month period beginning 1 January 1992 will be presented to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session. At that time, more precise details and cost estimates for the remaining 10 months of the mandate will be provided, together with a financial performance report on the previous period.

10. A breakdown of the estimate for the initial seven-month period beginning 1 June 1991 and of the provisional estimate for the subsequent 10-month period is contained in annex I to the present report. Supplementary information is provided in annex II in respect of the initial seven-month period. Annex III sets out the proposed staffing table.

A. Operational plan

11. The detailed arrangements for the cease-fire by the Government of Angola and UNITA are contained in the Cease-fire Agreement which forms part of the Peace Accords for Angola, and as set out in document S/22609 (see para. 3). The modalities for the verification and monitoring of the cease-fire may be summarized as follows:

(a) A Joint Political-Military Commission will be formed and will be composed of representatives of the Angolan Government and of UNITA, as members, and of representatives of Portugal, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as observers. A representative of the United Nations may be invited to participate in the meetings of the Commission;

(b) A Joint Verification and Monitoring Commission will be formed with the same composition as the Joint Political-Military Commission, to which it will report. It will be responsible for ensuring the effective observance of the cease-fire. A representative of the United Nations will be invited to its meetings;

(c) The Joint Verification and Monitoring Commission will establish monitoring groups, which will be subordinated to it and will be composed, in equal numbers, of representatives of the Government and of UNITA;

(d) The monitoring groups will be unarmed and will be responsible for monitoring on the spot the observance of the cease-fire, including the prevention, verification and investigation of possible violations thereof;

(e) The monitoring groups will be organized into six regions and will be deployed on a full-time basis at each of 50 locations ("assembly areas") where the troops of the two sides will be assembled during the cease-fire, 27 of the assembly areas being for government troops and the other 23 for troops of UNITA. In addition, the monitoring groups will be deployed at 32 airports and 22 ports, of which 22 coincide with, or are in close proximity to, assembly areas. There will thus be 82 locations at which the monitoring groups will be deployed on a full-time basis;

(f) United Nations personnel, who will have their own command structure, will be deployed on a full-time basis at the 50 assembly areas and at 12 other "critical points" and will undertake regular patrols to certain other locations. They will verify that the monitoring groups are assuming their responsibilities. This will include United Nations support in the investigation and resolution of alleged violations of the cease-fire. The security of United Nations personnel, who will be unarmed, will be the responsibility of the party that is in control of the zone where the United Nations personnel are present.

12. In addition, the neutrality of the Angolan police will be verified and monitored by teams composed of members designated by the Government of Angola

and by UNITA, respectively, together with a United Nations police monitor. The monitoring teams will visit police facilities, examine their activities and investigate possible violations of political rights by the police. The police monitoring teams will report to the Joint Political-Military Commission. In principle, in each of the 18 provinces of Angola there will be three such teams, although the number of the teams in each province can be modified as necessary.

13. The United Nations verification operation began as soon as the Angolan Peace Accords were signed on 31 May 1991. On 2 June 1991, five of the six regional offices were established and reconnaissance of assembly areas began. On 1 July 1991, troops from both sides will begin moving to these assembly areas, with the movement being completed by 1 August 1991.

14. Under the overall command of the Chief Military Observer, the new organization and deployment of UNAVEM II will include the following:

(a) Its headquarters, which will remain at Luanda, and six regional offices collocated with the Joint Verification and Monitoring Commission regional headquarters;

(b) A group of up to 350 military observers, deployed as follows:

(i) At Mission headquarters and regional offices, including mobile rapid reaction teams that will defuse incidents and carry out investigations at locations where there is no resident UNAVEM presence;

(ii) In teams of five, at each of the 50 assembly areas where the troops of the two sides will be assembled during the cease-fire, 27 of the areas being for government troops and the other 23 for those of UNITA;

(iii) In teams of not less than two, at the 12 critical points, agreed by both sides, at certain ports, airfields and border crossings;

(iv) In mobile patrols, which will make regular visits to all border crossings other than those at the critical points that will have a resident UNAVEM presence;

(c) A group of up to 90 police observers, deployed in teams of four, in each province;

(d) An air unit consisting of three fixed-wing aircraft and 12 utility helicopters;

(e) A 14-member medical unit consisting of all ranks;

(f) Civilian support personnel of approximately 80 persons, drawn from the United Nations Secretariat, together with a similar number of locally recruited staff.

B. General assumptions

15. The main responsibility for implementing the mandate of UNAVEM II as regards the cease-fire will fall on the teams of military observers deployed at the 50 assembly areas and elsewhere in the field. These verification teams will work closely with, but will remain separate from, the monitoring groups composed of representatives of the two parties. They will observe closely the manner in which those groups carry out their functions in order to verify that the joint monitoring machinery is working effectively.

16. With regard to the monitoring of the Angolan police, the UNAVEM police observers will not be members of the monitoring teams. UNAVEM police observers will be under the United Nations chain of command and will work closely with the Angolan teams, while maintaining a separate identity, and will normally work in pairs. Not all patrols by the Angolan monitoring teams will be accompanied by UNAVEM observers.

17. Both parties will establish appropriate liaison arrangements with UNAVEM at their respective headquarters.

18. The status agreement concluded between the Government of Angola and the United Nations when UNAVEM was established will remain in force throughout the operation of UNAVEM II.

IV. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

19. To date, no voluntary contributions have been received for UNAVEM II. The Secretary-General hereby appeals to Member States to make advances as well as outright grants on a voluntary basis to meet the initial expenses of UNAVEM II pending formal action by the General Assembly.

V. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

20. The Secretary-General recommends that the existing special account that was established for UNAVEM in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/231 of 16 February 1989 should continue to be used for the purpose of accounting for income received and expenditures made in respect of UNAVEM II. The Secretary-General further recommends that the financial accounting for UNAVEM II should begin on 1 June 1991.

VI. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

21. The General Assembly needs to take action to provide an appropriation for meeting the requirements of UNAVEM II for the initial seven-month period from 1 June to 31 December 1991 and for the apportionment thereof.

ANNEX I

Cost estimate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission for the periods from 1 June to 31 December 1991 and 1 January to 31 October 1992

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 June to 31 December 1991	1 January to 31 October 1992	Total
1. Military observers			
(i) Mission subsistence allowance	7 387.3	11 488.0	18 875.3
(ii) Official travel	1 044.0	1 348.8	2 392.8
(iii) Clothing allowance	37.4	62.4	99.8
	8 468.7	12 899.2	21 367.9
2. Civilian personnel costs			
(a) Civilian police			
(i) Mission subsistence allowance	1 740.4	2 770.0	4 510.4
(ii) Official travel	216.0	345.6	561.6
(iii) Clothing allowance	9.0	15.0	24.0
	1 965.4	3 130.6	5 096.0
(b) International and local staff			
(i) International staff salaries	1 342.7	2 251.0	3 593.7
(ii) Locally recruited staff salaries	484.8	771.1	1 255.9
(iii) Common staff costs	1 799.9	2 862.6	4 662.5
(iv) Mission subsistence allowance	1 670.0	2 391.6	4 061.6
(v) Official travel	95.0	122.0	217.0
	5 392.4	8 398.3	13 790.7
3. Premises			
(a) Rental of premises	345.8	532.0	877.8
(b) Maintenance of premises	156.0	120.0	276.0
(c) Utilities	101.2	166.0	267.2
(d) Prefabricated buildings	8 094.8	-	8 094.8
	8 697.8	818.0	9 515.8

/...

	1 June to 31 December 1991	1 January to 31 October 1992	Total
4. Transportation operations			
(a) Purchase of vehicles	4 779.2	-	4 779.2
(b) Repair and maintenance	120.0	180.0	300.0
(c) Petrol, oil and lubricants	300.0	550.0	850.0
(d) Vehicle workshop equipment	60.0	30.0	90.0
(e) Vehicle insurance	20.0	30.4	50.4
	5 279.2	790.4	6 069.6
5. Air operations			
(a) Helicopter operations			
(i) Basic hire costs	14 475.3	24 110.1	38 585.4
(ii) Positioning costs	1 290.0	1 290.0	2 580.0
(iii) Fuel	566.3	943.8	1 510.1
	16 331.6	26 343.9	42 675.5
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft			
(i) Basic hire costs	4 355.0	6 700.0	11 055.0
(ii) Fuel	1 170.3	1 800.6	2 970.9
	5 525.3	8 500.6	14 025.9
6. Purchase of communications equipment and services			
(a) Communications equipment	3 197.3	-	3 197.3
(b) Generators	943.4	-	943.4
(c) Generator parts	30.0	66.0	96.0
(d) Maintenance and workshop equipment	121.2	-	121.2
(e) Communications supplies and spares	100.0	192.0	292.0
(f) Electrical supplies	90.0	30.0	120.0
(g) Commercial communications	116.8	172.6	289.4
	4 598.7	460.6	5 059.3

		1 June to 31 December 1991	1 January to 31 October 1992	Total
7.	Purchase of other equipment			
	(a) Office furniture and equipment	347.0	-	347.0
	(b) Accommodation equipment	230.0	-	230.0
	(c) Medical equipment	40.0	-	40.0
	(d) Fuel/water tanks, pumps and metering equipment	150.0	-	150.0
	(e) Water purification equipment	115.0	-	115.0
	(f) Maintenance/parts other equipment	20.0	38.0	58.0
	(g) Miscellaneous other equipment	75.0	-	75.0
		977.0	38.0	1 015.0
8.	Supplies and services			
	(a) External audit	-	6.0	6.0
	(b) Official hospitality	2.0	4.0	6.0
	(c) Contractual services	28.0	40.0	68.0
	(d) Medical services and examinations	20.0	40.0	60.0
	(e) Medical supplies	45.0	53.0	98.0
	(f) Stationery and office supplies	63.0	60.0	123.0
	(g) Subscriptions	8.0	4.0	12.0
	(h) Sanitation and cleaning materials	42.0	60.0	102.0
	(i) Claims and adjustments	2.0	6.0	8.0
	(j) Uniforms and clothing	20.0	15.0	35.0
	(k) Public information supplies and services	15.0	-	15.0
	(l) Other supplies and services	70.0	80.0	150.0
		315.0	368.0	683.0
9.	Freight and cartage	480.0	65.0	545.0
10.	Death and disability awards	200.0	200.0	400.0
11.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	458.4	713.9	1 172.3

		1 June to 31 December 1991	1 January to 31 October 1992	Total
12.	Staff assessment	481.9	724.0	1 205.9
	Total, lines 1-12	59 171.4	63 450.5	122 621.9
13.	Income from staff assessment	(481.9)	(724.0)	(1 205.9)
	Net costs	58 689.5	62 726.5	121 416.0

ANNEX II

Cost estimate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission for the period from 1 June to 31 December 1991: supplementary information

I. Cost parameters

1. These estimates were calculated where applicable, on the basis of the cost parameters indicated below. The use of the commitment authority of up to $4.7 million has been distributed under the respective budget line items and is not shown as a separate entry.

(a) Mission subsistence allowance

2. In the light of the very limited living accommodations available in the mission area, as indicated in paragraph 6 below, mission subsistence allowance at the "accommodation provided" rates of $142 per day for the first 30 days and $100 per day thereafter have been established for the Mission, effective 15 June 1991.

(b) Rotation/travel cost to and from the mission area

3. An average of $2,400 per person has been used for each one-way trip to and from the mission area by commercial air, including 100 kilograms of unaccompanied baggage and travel subsistence allowance where applicable, for all mission personnel.

(c) Civilian personnel costs

4. Salaries and common staff costs of international staff are net of staff assessment and are based on New York standard costs for staff in the Professional category and above, and general service categories; the rates for administrative technical staff are used for staff in the Field Service category.

(d) Phasing in

5. The timetable for the phasing in of additional military, civilian police and civilian personnel to supplement the existing 19 international and 13 local staff members and 61 military observers for the period beginning 1 June 1991 is shown below, together with the number of person-days' stay in the mission area through 31 December 1991.

Effective date	Military observers	Person-days	Civilian police monitors	Person-days	Civilian staff members: International	Person-days	Local
1 June (existing	61	12 993	-	-	19	4 047	13
15 June	-	-	-	-	19	3 800	27
22 June	105	20 160	20	3 840	-	-	-
30 June	118	21 712	40	7 360	25	4 600	25
15 July	90	15 210	30	5 070	15	2 535	10
Total	374	70 075	90	16 270	78	14 982	75

(e) Premises

6. The UNAVEM II operational plan calls for the establishment of six regional offices (Luanda, Lubango, Suerimo, Luena, Huambo and Mavinga), and the deployment of military observers to the 50 assembly areas and at certain ports, airfields and border crossings and civilian police monitor to each province throughout Angola. The present UNAVEM headquarters in Luanda, located in a compound operated by a government-owned oil company with limited office space is provided by the Government free of charge.

7. An initial survey of living conditions in the regional offices outside Luanda has shown that very limited facilities for both office and living accommodation are available. In view of this, it is anticipated that prefabricated buildings for office and living quarters will have to be provided by the United Nations in the six regional offices, 50 assembly areas and 12 critical points. In addition, on the compound at Luanda where UNAVEM headquarters is located, there are 19 buildings, each accommodating three persons, that are currently rented by mission personnel. The cost estimates provide for the rental of these premises by the Mission and an across-the-board reduction in the mission subsistence allowance to the "accommodation provided" rates (see para. 2 above).

II. Requirements

Military observers

8. The cost estimate provides for a total of 374 military personnel (350 observers, 14 medical and 10 air) to be phased in as indicated in paragraph 5 above.

(a) Mission subsistence allowance $7 387 300

9. Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance for 374 military personnel in Luanda and at the six regional offices at the rates stated in paragraph 2 above. The calculations are based on an estimated 70,075 person-days, according to the phasing-in schedule indicated in paragraph 5 above.

(b) Official travel $1 044 000

10. Provision is made for 435 one-way commercial air fares for the phasing in of the additional 313 military personnel and for the rotation of the existing 61 military observers.

(c) Clothing allowance $37 400

11. Provision is made for the payment of a clothing allowance at the rate of $200 per annum per person.

Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police monitors

(i) Mission subsistence allowance $1 740 400

12. Provision is made for 90 civilian police monitors based on an estimated 16,270 person-days according to the phasing-in schedule indicated in paragraph 5 above.

(ii) Official travel $216 000

13. Provision is made for 90 one-way commercial air fares for the phasing in of the 90 civilian police monitors.

(iii) Clothing allowance $9 000

14. Provision is made for the payment of a clothing allowance at the rate of $200 per annum per person.

(b) International and local staff costs

15. The calculation is based on a total of 153 posts according to the phasing-in schedule indicated in paragraph 5 above (7 Professional, 71 General Service/Field Service and 75 local) and as indicated in annex IV.

(i) International staff salaries $1 342 700

16. Salaries of internationally recruited staff are estimated, using standard cost rates, for 78 posts (7 Professional, 71 General Service/Field Service).

(ii) Locally recruited staff salaries $484 800

17. Calculation of salaries of 75 locally recruited staff is based on local salary scales applicable to the mission area.

(iii) Common staff costs $1 799 900

18. Calculations are based on the standard cost rates mentioned above for 78 international staff ($1,561,300) and 75 locally recruited staff ($44,800), representation allowance ($1,800) and phasing-in travel of 70 international staff ($192,000) 60 one-way at $2,400 each and 10 round-trip at $4,800 each for the 10 temporary Field Service technical staff.

(iv) Mission subsistence allowance $1 670 000

19. Provision is made based on a total of 14,982 person days for the international staff assigned in the mission area according to the phasing in schedule indicated in paragraph 5 above, and 610 person-days for the 10 temporary Field Service technical staff who will be required in the mission area for two months to set up the communications network, generators and other technical installations.

(v) Official travel $95 000

20. This estimate provides for official travel between New York and the mission area consisting of 10 round-trip air fares at an average cost of $6,000 each, including eight days' subsistence allowance ($60,000) and six round-trip air fares for two Department of Public Information teams, each composed of three persons, to the mission area at an average cost of $5,800 each, including 10 days' subsistence allowance ($35,000).

Premises

(a) Rental of premises $345 800

21. Provision is made for the rental cost of the 19 buildings mentioned in paragraph 7 above to be used for living accommodation at the UNAVEM headquarters compound in Luanda.

(b) Maintenance of premises $156 000

22. Provision is made for the site preparation for the prefabricated buildings to be erected, the paving of parking and storage areas and improvement to tracks and roadways, as well as supplies and services for general maintenance and upkeep of facilities at all locations throughout the mission area estimated at $30,000 monthly for the initial four months and $12,000 monthly thereafter.

(c) Utilities $101 200

23. Provision is made under this heading for water and electricity charges at Luanda estimated at $1,600 monthly for seven months ($11,200) and at five regional offices outside Luanda estimated at $800 each monthly for six months ($24,000). Provision is also made for fuel to operate the generators at the 50 assembly areas and 12 critical points to provide electricity for the communication equipment and appliances estimated at $11,000 monthly for six months ($66,000).

(d) Prefabricated buildings $8 094 800

24. The present estimate provides for all offices, working and sleeping accommodations for mission personnel, excluding the offices already provided by the Angolan Government to UNAVEM in Luanda and the rented living accommodations in the headquarters compound. The costing is based on the purchase of rapidly deployable fabric-type climatized structures and completely self- contained shelter-based accommodation units.

(i) Requirements for offices at Luanda ($1 211 000)

25. Provision is made for the construction of:

A total of 725 square metres of floor space for offices, operations room, conference areas, minor workshops, ablution facilities, including the expansion of the existing utilities in the compound ($380,000);

A 200-square metre workshop and storage building with an office section ($60,000);

A helicopter hangar, together with maintenance facilities of about 300 square meters with special hangar door, plus the cost of an asphalted helipad ($75,000);

Self-contained living accommodation for up to 26 persons for transit and rotated personnel ($312,000);

Additional living accommodation for 31 permanent headquarters staff, made up of four eight-person units, complete with sleeping quarters, ablution, laundry and cooking facilities plus dining and common areas ($384,000).

(ii) Requirements for the five regional offices outside Luanda ($2 060 000)

26. It is planned that the offices of the five regional offices be accommodated in a complex of prefabricated buildings with space for 26 persons. Each complex will provide self-contained offices, an operations room, sleeping quarters, ablution, laundry and kitchen facilities, plus dining and common areas at an estimated cost of $312,000 per region ($1,560,000). Provision is also made for the construction at each of the five regional offices of a helicopter hangar with maintenance facilities of about 200 square metres at an estimated cost of $60,000 per hangar ($300,000), as well as a one-bay vehicle repair shop and storage facility at $40,000 each ($200,000).

(iii) Requirements for the assembly areas and critical points ($3 768 000)

27. Provision is made for the procurement of 50 prefabricated self-contained living accommodation units, one each for the 50 assembly areas. Forty of the units ($60,000 per unit) will accommodate a five-person team and the other 10 units ($108,000 per unit) will accommodate a nine-person team ($3,480,000). Provision is also made for prefabricated self-contained living accommodation units, 12 two-person teams at the 12 critical points at $24,000 per unit ($288,000).

(iv) Shipping and handling charges ($1 055 800)

28. Provision is made for shipping and handling charges for all the prefabricated units calculated at 15 per cent of its value ($7,039,000).

Transportation operations

(a) Acquisition of vehicles $4 779 200

29. It is proposed that a 374-vehicle fleet be established as follows: 243 transportation vehicles, 7 forklifts and 124 trailers (62 for water and 62 for fuel). A total of 42 pieces are currently available in the Mission. The required additional 332 pieces are listed below at full cost. It is expected that some vehicles (indicated by an asterisk) will be available from ex-UNTAG surplus equipment stockpiled at the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa, Italy. The actual charges against the mission budget will reflect the depreciated value whenever equipment is provided from the stockpile. The vehicles to be acquired are shown below:

Vehicle type	Number	Unit cost	Total cost
		(United States dollars)	
Sedan, light - engine below 2000 cc	24	9 000	216 000
Jeep-type vehicle, 4 x 4 long base	129	17 500	2 257 500
Jeep-type vehicle, 4 x 4 short base	28	13 600	380 800
Mini bus, 9-seater	4	13 000	52 000
Pick-up truck, light	8	13 000	104 000
Truck, medium 5-ton*	6	60 000	360 000
Recovery truck, 2.5 tons	1	60 000	60 000
Ambulance, 4-wheel drive*	1	33 500	33 500
Forklift, light*	7	28 000	196 000
Trailer, (water and fuel 2,000 litres)	124	4 000	496 000
Freight and handling at 15%			623 400
Subtotal, item (a)	332		4 779 200

(b) Repair and maintenance $120 000

30. It is estimated that $120,000 will be required to build up an adequate stock of spare parts, including tyres, batteries and major assemblies for the vehicle fleet of the Mission ($84,500). The estimate also includes the cost of outside commercial repairs, contractual maintenance and the cost of expendable workshop tools ($35,500).

(c) Petrol, oil and lubricants $300 000

31. The estimate is based on requirements for the 243 transportation vehicles being driven at an average of 45 miles per day and average gasoline and diesel fuel cost of $2.25 per gallon.

(d) Workshop equipment $60 000

32. Provision is made for outfitting a vehicle workshop at each of the five regional offices and for upgrading of the existing facilities at the mission headquarters.

(e) Insurance $20 000

33. Provision is made for the cost of vehicle insurance estimated at $150 per vehicle per annum, including supplementary local insurance for 243 transportation vehicles.

Air operations

(a) Helicopter operations

(i) Basic hire cost $14 475 300

34. Provision is made for the commercial hiring of 12 medium-sized utility helicopters for six months to be deployed to all six regional offices (two per region), at a fixed monthly rental of $147,724 per unit ($10,636,100) and 55 minimum monthly flight hours for each helicopter at an hourly charge of $700 per hour ($2,772,000) and per diem of the helicopter crew of 58 at a daily rate of $100 per person ($1,067,200).

(ii) Positioning costs $1 290 000

35. Provision is made for the airlifting of the 12 helicopters to the mission area by three C-5 flights, estimated at $430,000 per flight.

(iii) Aviation fuel $566 300

36. It is estimated that each of the 12 helicopters will consume 110 gallons of fuel per hour, at the cost of $1.30 per gallon, for a total of 435,600 gallons.

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft

(i) Basic hire costs $4 355 000

37. Provision is made for the local commercial hiring of three fixed-wing aircraft consisting of one medium passenger and two heavy cargo transport aircraft for a period of 6.5 months. The hiring cost of the medium passenger aircraft all inclusive, except for fuel, is estimated at $2,000 per hour with a minimum of 90 flight hours per month ($1,170,000). The hiring cost for the two heavy cargo aircraft is based on fixed flight operation schedules totalling 175 flight hours per month at an all inclusive hourly rate, except fuel, of $2,800 per hour ($3,185,000).

(ii) Aviation fuel $1 170 300

38. Provision is made based on the fuel consumption rate of 275 and 650 gallons per hour for the medium passenger and heavy cargo transport aircraft, respectively, at $1.30 per gallon. It is estimated that a total of 900,250 gallons of aviation fuel will be required for the three fixed-wing aircraft for a period of 6.5 months.

Communications

39. The estimates under this heading cover all internal communications requirements within each of the six regions, including communications between UNAVEM headquarters and the regional offices outside Luanda, the 50 assembly areas, the 12 critical points and outside Angola. The estimates are based on full costing and take into consideration the communication equipment currently available in the Mission. It is expected that some of the new equipment will be available from ex-UNTAG surplus equipment stockpiled at the Supply Depot at Pisa. The actual charges against the mission budget will be adjusted to reflect the depreciation value whenever equipment is provided from the stockpile.

(a) Communications equipment $3 197 300

Provision is made for the following communications equipment as summarized in annex V.

(i) Equipment for upgrading the present one-channel portable satellite earth station to four-channel capacity ($85,000) as well as equipment for reciprocal expansion of channel capacity at Headquarters, New York ($48,000). $133 000

(ii) Hard copy/text transmission over HF radio between mission offices and the five regional offices outside of Luanda and include HF transceivers, antennae, modems, automatic link establishment, message terminals and 800-watt uninterruptable power supplies, $42,000 for each of the six regions. These installations will obviate the need for five radio operators at the regional offices. $252 000

(iii) HF/SSB voice radio link between the six regional offices, 62 team sites (50 assembly areas and 12 critical points) operated by UNAVEM and six flight-watch-following stations throughout Angola. This includes 66 sets of HF transceivers, antennae, batteries and battery chargers, at $9,800 each for the 62 sites and the six flight-watch-following stations, less two sets currently available in the mission area. $646 800

(iv) HF/SSB mobile radios for two vehicles at each of the 50 assembly areas (100 sets) and for one vehicle at each of the critical points (12 sets) estimated at $9,000 per set. $1 008 000

(v) Local area voice communications between UNAVEM headquarters in Luanda and the five regional offices where no telephone facilities exist, supplementing the four systems currently operational in the mission area. The following are required:

Six talk-through repeaters with antennae ($61,800);

Six fixed base stations with antennae ($12,900);

Eighteen mobile radios for vehicles ($39,600);

Thirty-six portable walkie-talkie radios with paging facility ($39,600). $153 900

(vi) Local area voice communications between the six regional offices and the 62 team sites operated by UNAVEM and among the 62 team sites where no local telephone facilities exist. The following are required:

Sixty-two VHF base stations at $2,150 each ($133,300);

A total of 110 portable radios with paging facilities at $1,100 each ($121,000). $254 300

(vii) VHF radio sets for mobile operations at up to 80 kilometres radius from team sites, five sets at $2,200 each. This is in addition to 45 sets currently available in the mission area. $11 000

(viii) Mobile radio sets for the 36 vehicles to be assigned to the civilian police component. Half of the vehicles are to be fitted with VHF radios and the other half with HF/SSB radios. The unit cost for radios is estimated at $2,200 for the VHF ($39,600) and $9,000 for the HF/SSB ($162,000). $201 600

(ix) Navigational satellite positioning systems to provide reliable means of navigation on long-range patrols in the remote eastern part of Angola, 40 units at $3,600 per unit ($144,000) and six non-directional radio beacons to facilitate aircraft navigation in the same region estimated at $17,000 per unit ($102,000). $246 000

(x) Freight and handling charges estimated at 10 per cent of the total communications acquisition cost ($2,906,600). $290 700

(b) Generators $943 400

40. Provision is made for generators required at the five regional offices outside of Luanda, 50 assembly areas and 12 critical points as follows:

Ten units of 55 KVA generator (two for each of the five regional headquarters) at $16,000 per unit ($160,000);

Ninety-four units of 10.7 KVA generator (two for each of the 50 assembly areas less six units currently available in the mission area) at $7,000 per unit ($658,000);

Twelve units of five KVA generators (one for each of the 12 critical points) at $3,300 per unit ($39,600);

Freight and handling charges estimated at 10 per cent of the total acquisition costs ($85,800).

(c) Generators spare parts $30 000

41. Provision is made for the repair and maintenance of generators estimated at $30,000.

(d) Maintenance and workshop equipment $121 200

42. Provision is made for the purchase of the following workshop and test instruments in addition to equipment currently available in the mission area as follows:

Four dummy load with 250-watt capacity units at $1,600 each ($6,400);

Two frequency counters for VHF and HF/SSB equipment units at $2,000 each ($4,000);

One frequency counter for satellite, microwave type equipment unit ($6,000);

One microwave power meter ($1,900);

One microwave power sensor ($1,700);

Six multi-tester units at $1,000 each ($6,000);

Two oscilloscopes at $5,000 each ($10,000);

Two power meter, thru line units at $1,000 each ($2,000);

Three portable programming terminal units at $3,000 each ($9,000);

Six tool kits at $1,500 each ($9,000);

One transmission test set ($4,200);

Two communications system analyzer units at $25,000 each ($50,000);

Freight and handling charges estimated at 10 per cent of the equipment costs ($11,000).

(e) Communication supplies and spares $100 000

43. Requirements under this heading relate to supplies and spares for all of the communication equipment acquired for the Mission.

(f) Electrical supplies $90 000

44. Provision is made for electrical materials required throughout the area, including heavy cables for generator, communication network and security lighting installations in the mission area.

(g) Commercial communications $116 800

45. Provision made under this heading includes the following:

Hire charges for one half segment of a satellite transponder at $21,250 per quarter ($49,600);

Pouch service between New York and Luanda estimated at $2,200 per month ($15,400);

Limited usage of commercial satellite communications estimated at $1,700 monthly ($11,900);

Telephone rental and user charges estimated at $3,500 monthly ($24,500);

Cables, telexes, postage plus rental of post office boxes estimated at $2,200 monthly ($15,400).

Purchase of other equipment

(a) Office furniture and equipment $347 000

46. Provision is made for the purchase of office furniture and equipment, slide/over-head projectors, laminating machines, paper shredders, photocopying machines and a limited amount of funds to supplement office furniture provided with the prefabricated housing units ($200,000) and 24 desktop and 20 laptop personal computers with printers ($147,000).

(b) Accommodation equipment $230 000

47. Provision is made to provide funds to supplement accommodation equipment provided with the prefabricated housing units, together with a minimal amount of furniture

to be purchased for use prior the arrival of the prefabricated housing units in the mission area.

(c) Medical equipment $40 000

48. Provision is made for the purchase of basic medical equipment for the set up of a small medical clinic at each of the five regional offices outside of Luanda and to upgrade the existing facility at Mission headquarters at Luanda.

(d) Fuel/water tanks, pumps and metering equipment $150 000

49. Provision is made for the purchase of tanks/bladders for the storage of petroleum products and water at all locations of the Mission, including metering and dispensing equipment.

(e) Water purification equipment $115 000

50. Provision is made for the purchase of water purification equipment units for the six regional offices, 50 assembly areas and 12 critical points.

(f) Maintenance/parts other equipment $20 000

51. Provision is made for the repair and maintenance of office and other equipment throughout the mission area.

(g) Miscellaneous other equipment $75 000

52. Provision is made to cover the full range of equipment items not included elsewhere in the cost estimates such as fire-fighting equipment, industrial shelving, TV monitors, VCR machines, video cameras and miscellaneous other equipment.

Supplies and services

(a) Audit services $ -

(b) Official hospitality $2 000

53. Provision is made for limited hospitality to local dignitaries in the context of good will in the official interest of the Mission.

(c) Contractual services $28 000

54. Provision is made for interpretation and translation services, garbage removal and limited contractual cleaning services.

(d) Medical services and examinations $20 000

55. Provision is made for medical services and exit examinations in respect of observers and civilian police of the Mission.

(e) Medical supplies $45 000

56. Provision is made for the purchase of medicines, vaccines, anti-malaria tablets, dressing, bandages for the five regional offices outside Luanda and first aid kits for all vehicles.

(f) Stationery and office supplies $63 000

57. Provision is made for the purchase of stationery and office supplies, local printing, reproduction materials and data-processing supplies, estimated at an average of $9,000 per month.

(g) Subscriptions $8 000

58. Provision is made for subscription to newspapers, periodicals, airline tariffs, legal publications and library books.

(h) Sanitation and cleaning materials $42 000

59. Provision is made to cover cleaning materials insecticide, chlorine, chemical supplies for toilets and other sanitation supplies for the Mission.

(i) Claims and adjustments $2 000

60. Provision is made to satisfy miscellaneous claims and adjustments arising from day-to-day operations in the Mission, except for third-party vehicle accident claims, which are covered under the vehicle insurance policy.

(j) Uniforms and clothing $20 000

61. Provision is made for United Nations accoutrements for military observers and civilian police monitors, including blue berets, cap badges, armlets, field caps, scarves,

uniforms for Field Service personnel, local drivers and protective clothing for mechanics.

(k) Public information supplies and services $15 000

62. Provision is made for supplies and services related for the production of video and photos of the Mission's activities, as well as press kits and other information materials.

(l) Other supplies and services $70 000

63. Provision is made to cover supplies and services not shown elsewhere in the budget, such as butagas for cooking, including gas cylinders, oxygen and acetylene refills, refills for fire extinguishers, mosquito netting, jerry cans, operational maps, cutlery, kitchen utensils and other expendable general stores. Requirements are estimated at $10,000 per month.

Freight and cartage $480 000

64. Provision is made for the use of one C-5 and one C-130 cargo plane to airlift supplies and equipment from the United Nations supply Depot at Pisa to the mission area estimated at $360,000 for both flights. Provision is also made for additional commercial sea and air shipping costs, plus clearing and handling charges for those items for which no provision is made elsewhere in the budget, estimated at $120,000.

Death and disability awards $200 000

65. Provision is made under this heading for claims that may arise from the death, disability, injury or illness of military observers and civilian police monitors, resulting from their assignment to UNAVEM II.

Support account for peace-keeping operations $458 400

66. In accordance with the methodology proposed for the funding of posts authorized from the support account for peace-keeping operations, provision is made hereunder based on 8.5 per cent of the total cost for salaries, common staff costs and travel of the civilian staff members in the mission area.

Staff assessment $481 900

67. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget line items 2 (b) (i) and 2 (b) (ii). The estimate under

this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

Income from staff assessment ($481 900)

68. The salaries and related emoluments of United Nations staff members are subject to assessment at rates stated in regulation 3.3 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations. All revenue derived from staff assessment that is not otherwise disposed of by specific resolution of the General Assembly is credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in that Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNAVEM budget. The staff assessment requirement provided for under budget line item 13 above (Staff assessment) has been credited to this item as income from staff assessment.

ANNEX III

Proposed civilian staffing table of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

	Internationally recruited staff						
	Professional and above				General Service/ Field Service	Local staff	Grand total
	ASG	D-1	P-4	P-3			
Office of the Chief Military Observer	1	1	-	-	3	2	7
Military headquarters (Luanda)							
Command Headquarters	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chief Military Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Military Information Officer	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chief Operations Officer	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chief Air Staff Officer	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Movement Control	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Air Logistical Support	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Medical Unit	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Commissioner of Police	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Civilian administration							
Chief Administrative Officer	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Finance Section	-	-	1	1	4	3	9
Personnel Section	-	-	-	1	3	4	8
General Services	-	-	-	1	9	21	31
Communications Section	-	-	-	-	17	4	21
Transport Section	-	-	-	-	7	8	15
Regional headquarters							
Region I	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
Region II	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
Region III	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
Region IV	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
Region V	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
TOTALS	1	2	1	3	71	75	153

ANNEX IV

Civilian staff and related costs of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	No. of persons	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs		
			Salary	Common staff costs	Assessment	Salary	Common staff costs	Assessment
Seven months								
ASG	1	7.0	106.4	41.0	39.4	62.0	23.9	23.0
D-1	2	13.5	86.6	33.3	28.8	97.4	37.4	32.4
P-4	1	6.5	69.0	26.6	19.8	37.4	14.4	10.7
P-3	3	19.0	56.8	21.9	14.2	89.9	34.7	22.5
Field Service/ General Service	71	443.0	28.6	39.3	8.9	1 056.0	1 450.9	328.7
Subtotal	78					1 342.7	1 561.3	417.3
Local staff	75	471.5	12.3	1.1	1.0	484.8	44.8	64.6
Total	153					1 827.5	1 606.1	481.9

ANNEX V

Communications equipment of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Quantity	Unit price	Quantity x price	Total amount
Upgrading the present 1-channel portable satellite earth station to 4-channel capacity				
Luanda	1	85 000	85 000	
New York	1	48 000	48 000	133 000
Hard copy/text transmission over HF radio between Luanda and five regional headquarters (include HF receivers, antennae, modems automatic link establishment, message terminals and 800-watt UPS)	6	42 000	252 000	252 000
HF/SSB voice radio link between the the six regional offices, 62 team sites and six flight-watch-following stations (include HF receivers, antennae, batteries and battery chargers)	66	9 800	646 800	646 800
HF/SSB mobile radio for vehicles	112	9 000	1 008 000	1 008 000
Local area voice communications between UNAVEM headquarters in Luanda and the five regional headquarters where no telephone facilities exist:				
Talk-through repeaters with antennae	6	10 300	61 800	
Fixed base stations with antennae	6	2 150	12 900	
Mobile radios for vehicles	18	2 200	39 600	
Portable walkie/talkie radios with paging facilities	36	1 100	39 600	153 900

/...

	Quantity	Unit price	Quantity x price	Total amount
Local area voice communications between the 6 regional headquarters and the 62 team sites:				
VHF base stations	62	2 150	133 300	
Portable radios with paging facilities	110	1 100	121 000	254 300
VHF radio sets for mobile operations at up to 80 kms radius	5	2 200	11 000	11 000
Mobile radio sets for the vehicles of the civilian police staff:				
With VHF radios	18	2 200	39 600	
With HF/SSB radios	18	9 000	162 000	201 600
Navigational satellite positioning system	40	3 600	144 000	
Navigational communications equipment:				
Non-directional radio beacons	6	17 000	102 000	246 000
Total				2 906 600
Freight (10%)				290 700
Grand total				3 197 300

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1029
26 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 24 June 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly

You will recall that the General Assembly on 17 September 1990 in its resolution 44/244 had requested me to remain actively seized of developments in South Africa and to submit by 30 June 1991 to its forty-fifth session a report on further progress in the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa.

In view of ongoing developments in South Africa and following consultations with a number of concerned parties, including the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, the South African authorities, the Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and interested delegations, it is my considered view that were I to submit the requested report at a later stage, the purpose for which the General Assembly had requested it would be better served.

In order to prepare the report, I intend, as I did last year, to send a mission to South Africa with a view to obtaining first-hand information on the degree of progress made since last year in implementing the Declaration. The most appropriate time for the mission to visit South Africa would be the first half of August this year.

In view of the above, I propose to postpone until a later date, prior to the closure of the forty-fifth session, the sumission of the aforementioned report. I would be grateful, therefore, if you could bring this matter to the attention of the General Assembly with a view to securing its concurrence to the proposed postponement.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR

91-21235 2442f (E)

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1029*
27 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

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In view of the above, I propose to postpone until a later date, prior to the closure of the forty-fifth session, the submission of the aforementioned report. I would be grateful, therefore, if you could bring this matter to the attention of the General Assembly with a view to securing its concurrence to the proposed postponement.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

91-21398 2400i (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/45/1030
26 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 8

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Security Council, by its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, inter alia, decided to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) (henceforth UNAVEM II), as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report to the Council (S/22627) of 20 May 1991 and the addendum of 21 May 1991, in line with the Peace Accords for Angola, and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to that effect. The Council also decided to establish UNAVEM II for a period of 17 months.

2. In order to enable the General Assembly to consider the financing proposals of the Secretary-General that would permit UNAVEM II to undertake its new mandate, it will be necessary to reopen agenda item 131, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission".

91-21307 2447h (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/45/1031
27 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 127 and 128

UNITED NATIONS COMMON SYSTEM

UNITED NATIONS PENSION SYSTEM

Report of the Fifth Committee (Part II)

Rapporteur: Mr. Shamel NASSER (Egypt)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The previous recommendations made by the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly under agenda items 127 and 128 appear in the Committee's reports (A/45/889 and A/45/880, respectively).

2. The Fifth Committee further considered the items at its 63rd and 64th meetings, on 26 and 27 June 1991. It had before it notes by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, transmitting the text of notes by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) on the subject of the United Nations common system (A/C.5/45/76) and of the United Nations pension system (A/C.5/45/77).

3. The comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's further consideration of these items are reflected in the relevant summary records (see A/C.5/45/SR.63 and 64).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/45/L.33

4. At the 64th meeting, on 27 June 1991, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/45/L.33) and orally revised it as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, the word "unilaterally" should be inserted after the words "the actions taken";

(b) Operative paragraph 4 should read:

"4. Requests the Commission and the Board to examine the basis for the decisions taken by the International Telecommunication Union and the International Labour Organisation and their implications for the common system, within the context of their respective relevant work programmes, and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;".

5. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/45/L.33, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 7).

6. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of position.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

United Nations common system and United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, by which it approved the statute of the International Civil Service Commission,

Recalling the importance of ensuring that the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations common system take common positions with regard to matters of concern for the system,

Reaffirming the central role of the International Civil Service Commission in the regulation and coordination of conditions of service, including pensionable remuneration of all graded and ungraded staff of the United Nations common system, and the mandate of the Commission relating to the establishment of conditions of entitlement to benefits under article 11 of its Statute,

Recalling section IV of its resolution 44/199 of 21 December 1989, by which it endorsed the conclusions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board as set out in paragraphs 115 and 116 of its report, 1/ that the proposal of the International Telecommunication Union should be studied as one possible long-term approach to the adjustment of pensions in local currency terms and

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/44/9).

that the International Telecommunication Union should not proceed with the implementation of its proposal as that would weaken the United Nations common system,

Noting that, in accordance with its resolution 45/242 of 21 December 1990, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board has given priority to the development of a long-term approach to the determination of the initial local currency pensions in order to submit recommendations on appropriate changes in the pension adjustment system to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Concerned about the potential impact on the United Nations common system and the United Nations pension system of the decision of the International Labour Conference at its seventy-eighth session to proceed with its proposal to establish a voluntary thrift benefit fund and of the decision of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union at its forty-sixth session to implement unilaterally a pension purchasing power protection insurance plan, as well as the decision of the Secretary-General of the Union to grant a special post allowance to Headquarters staff at the Professional and Director levels,

Taking account of the statements made in the Fifth Committee at its 63rd meeting, on 26 June 1991, 2/

1. Expresses deep concern and regret at the actions unilaterally taken by the International Telecommunication Union and the International Labour Organisation without due regard for their obligations under the common system;

2. Reaffirms that the conditions of service of the staff in the United Nations common system should be determined in accordance with principles aimed at the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements;

3. Emphasizes the obligations of all organizations of the common system to consult and cooperate fully with the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on matters relating to conditions of service and pensions;

4. Requests the Commission and the Board to examine the basis for the decisions taken by the International Telecommunication Union and the International Labour Organisation and their implications for the common system, within the context of their respective relevant work programmes, and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

5. Reiterates its request for the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to place the

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2/ A/C.5/45/SR.63.

highest priority on ensuring that the reports requested in General Assembly resolution 45/241 on the United Nations common system and General Assembly resolution 45/242 on the United Nations pension system are available for full consideration by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. Reiterates its appeal to the organizations of the United Nations common system to refrain from seeking to establish for their staff, whether by provisions in their staff regulations or by other means, additional entitlement and benefits, as such actions would be detrimental to the common system under which all staff should receive equal treatment, irrespective of their employing organizations;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to urge all Executive Heads to cooperate fully with the International Civil Service Commission in the discharge of its responsibilities under article 1 of its statute.

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/1032
S/22731
27 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23 and 153
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 19 June 1991 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is vested with the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

With reference to the letter dated 24 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait (A/45/1027), we deeply regret the sending of such letters which show blatant contempt for all the members of the United Nations and make light of the information available to the Organization concerning the situation in Kuwait, namely the illegal acts and practices committed against Palestinians residing in Kuwait, which have received wide coverage in the Arab and international media and have been condemned by the authorities and public opinion of many countries.

It is clear that the intention of the above-mentioned letter is to draw the Palestine Liberation Organization into a secondary struggle with the Kuwaiti authorities. Yet this is precisely what we had sought to avoid until now, by trying to show restraint despite the barbaric acts perpetrated against our people. It is in order to put things in context, rather than to engage in polemics with the Permanent Representative of Kuwait, that we wish to point out that the Palestine Liberation Organization had earlier dispatched to Kuwait exactly 45 officers and soldiers to guard the Embassy of Palestine and

other Palestinian institutions. This measure had become necessary following the assassination of certain Palestinian leaders in Kuwait, and it should be mentioned in this regard that we had made a point of informing the Kuwaiti authorities subsequently.

We wish to thank you for the efforts you have made concerning the verdicts returned by the court martial in Kuwait. In this connection, we also welcome the preliminary results achieved through your action and through the efforts of numerous other parties, and we hope that such actions will continue.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1032*
S/22731*
28 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23 and 153
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

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I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1033
S/22754
2 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a press release from the Government of the Republic of Guatemala reporting on the recent talks held in Cuernavaca, Mexico, between representatives of the Government and of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN DE LEON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Press release issued in Guatemala on 26 June 1991

The Government of the Republic of Guatemala, following the return of the delegation which held talks on its behalf with representatives of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) in the city of Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, Mexico, from 17 to 22 June, within the context of the Mexico City Agreements, wishes to report the following:

1. The talks between representatives of the Government of the Republic of Guatemala and of URNG focused on the issue of "democratization", in accordance with the agenda which had been agreed beforehand.

During the talks, the term "democratization", by which is meant the process of furthering democracy in Guatemala and measures to strengthen the democratic institutions in the country in the light of the constitutional norms in effect, served as a frame of reference for tackling the various sub-items on the agenda; these were examined and analysed in detail by both delegations.

Given that it was impossible, owing to lack of time, to deal fully with all the sub-items under this item of the agenda, the two delegations agreed that it was necessary to pursue the talks, and they reiterated their political will to continue discussing the item of democratization at a further meeting to be held in the near future, in order to complete the discussions and to reach agreements on the issue so as to proceed subsequently to the item of human rights.

2. The talks took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect and complete freedom of expression without any negative attitude or stalling, which made it possible to have a serious and exhaustive discussion; this without a doubt is a significant step forward in the process for achieving a firm and lasting peace in our country.

3. At all times, both the Conciliator, Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Toruño, and the delegates of the National Reconciliation Commission fulfilled their duties as agreed between the parties, making a valuable contribution to the facilitation of talks and to the progress.

The presence of the United Nations observer Mr. Francesc Vendrell, also was a positive factor in the good conduct of the meeting.

4. The date and venue of the next round of talks will be determined in the next few days and efforts will be made to heed the kind offers made by the Governments of friendly countries.

5. The Government of the Republic of Guatemala hereby wishes to express the thanks of the people and Government of Guatemala to the people and Government

of Mexico for their generous hospitality in hosting these meetings; it is a noble and fraternal gesture which strengthens the close bonds that unite us.

6. The Government of the Republic of Guatemala will continue in all areas of national life to make the necessary efforts to resolve the major social, economic and cultural problems of Guatemala; this will help to create favourable conditions for the preservation of a firm and lasting peace and will thereby reaffirm the undertaking entered into with the people of Guatemala.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1034
S/22770
9 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 8 July 1991 addressed to you by His Excellency Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman KORUTURK
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 July 1991 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement made by Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis, the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, during the meeting of the Security Council on 14 June 1991. At that meeting, Mr. Mavrommatis has stated, on the subject of the equality of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities, "Equality is in the negotiating process in so far as the intercommunal talks are concerned, because you cannot equate a country with a community - there is no doubt about it - wherever that may be taking place."

I wish to recall that the political equality of the two communities was what defined the fundamental character of the state of affairs created in 1960. The equality principle is still the essential element of a future federal solution. Furthermore, the basis of the negotiating process and of Your Excellency's mission of good offices is also the equality of the two sides. These facts were confirmed in your report to the Security Council dated 8 March 1990, in which you have stated that "the political equality of the two communities in, and the bi-communal nature of, the federation need to be acknowledged".

Security Council resolution 649 (1990), which was adopted consequently, also reiterated the equality of the two sides.

The equality of the two sides in the negotiating process as well as in a future solution was also reconfirmed in your subsequent reports to the Security Council on your mission of good offices. Recently, in your report of 27 March 1991, you have stated the following:

> "My mission of good offices in Cyprus is with the two communities: the two communities participate on an equal footing in the process of defining the solution to the Cyprus problem; and the specifics of the solution must be approved by both communities. Cyprus is the common home of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities whose relationship is not one of majority and minority, but one of two communities in Cyprus. The solution to the Cyprus problem is one State comprising two politically equal communities."

Being only the last in a series of similar statements by Greek Cypriot leaders and officials on the subject of political equality, the declaration by Mr. Mavrommatis must surely be taken to represent the studied position of the Greek Cypriot administration on this vital and primary issue. The rejection by the Greek Cypriot side of the principle of equality is, therefore, nothing less than a total and frontal challenge to both the very nature of the relationship of the two sides in the island, long established and universally accepted, and the current efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement in accordance with

Security Council resolution 649 (1990). This confirms the worst fears of my Government that the Greek Cypriots are not truly seeking a political partnership with the Turkish Cypriots, but are merely trying to impose their administration on the Turkish Cypriots. It also amounts to a violation of Security Council resolution 649 (1990) in all its aspects.

Unless rectified by a clear-cut confirmation of the principle of the political equality of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides, this setback, which is of a fundamental character, will exercise a negative, comprehensive and lasting impact on the outcome of the very critical contacts and efforts Your Excellency envisages for the period ahead.

I should be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus